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 $\mathrm{July}\ 28,1905 \\ \mathrm{1532}$ 

## Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, July 17, as follows: Week ended July 15, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	21
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	823
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	553

The British schooner *Elma* had 1 sailor with scalp wound. The American steamship *Monterey* had 1 seaman with orchitis. No quarantinable diseases reported in the city or island during the

No quarantinable diseases reported in the city or island during the week.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship Frutera, from Port Morant—Mortality and communicable diseases—Case of leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 18, as follows:

During the week ended July 15, 1905, 5 bills of health were issued

to vessels leaving this port for the United States.

The American steamship *Matanzas*, originally from Tampico, via Habana, was held in precautionary quarantine while in this harbor. She cleared for New York direct July 14, with all well on board on

inspection.

The Norwegian steamship Frutera arrived in this port July 11 from Port Morant, Jamaica, with 2 cases of malarial fever among the crew. This vessel had been lying alongside the wharf at Port Morant for 15 days prior to sailing for Matanzas. Mosquitoes in great number, mostly of the anopheles variety, were noticed at the former port, according to information furnished by the captain. The malarial infection developed in two seamen during the forenoon of the day of sailing from Port Morant, assuming the remittent type in one case and the intermittent in the other. Both patients were up and about most of the time and proceeded on the same vessel for Philadelphia direct on July 14. The facts of the cases were noted on the bill of health.

The following cases of contagious diseases were officially reported during the past week: Leprosy, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1,

with a fatal termination.

The case of leprosy was detected in an old resident of the district of Pueblo Nuevo in this city. It is in a man of 47 years of age, white, a native of Matanzas. The disease made its appearance when he was but 9 years old, and while living at one of his mother's aunts, who was affected with the disease. His parents were both healthy, which shows that the disease was not congenital, but acquired by direct contagion. The case presents a combination of the two usually known varieties of leprosy: The tubercular and the anæsthetic. The tubercular form is shown upon the face, while the anæsthetic can be noticed on the hands, accompanied by contraction of the fingers and loss of several phalangial bones. This patient has already been sent to Habana for proper segregation at the San Lazaro Hospital in that city.

Total mortality of the city of Matanzas from July 1 to 10, 1905. 21.

Annual rate per mille, 15.96. Estimated population, 48,000.